FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MASSERA'S PARTY OBJECTS TO PRIVATIZATIONS

PY170137 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2318 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Feb (NA) -- The party for Social Democracy led by Adm (Ret) Emilio Massera, former navy commander in chief, today voiced its "total opposition to any form of privatization of strategic natural resources." A communique released by the party says: "We proclaim that plans such as the one we are objecting to are not only against the nation's major interests, but they also expressly violate the basic documents of the national reorganization process." The communique also says that "subjects of a national relevance such as the Argentine subsoil, its natural resources, the Banco Nacion or the Beagle Channel may only be dealt with and settled by the congress, in which the people express the true national feeling through their representatives."

The communique states that "when the republic is ruled by its true representatives" the party for Social Democracy "will sponsor the total repeal of privatizations and the restoration of the companies to their lawful owners, which are the nation and its people." The communique -- which is signed, among others, by Juan Lorentti, Pascual Menola, Juan Canda and Alfredo Vezza -- finally states that the armed forces "will not allow themselves to be deceived by the prophets of liberalism and of monetarism," for "in this case, privatization is a synonym for surrender."

MALVINAS TALKS WITH GREAT BRITAIN TO RESUME

PY161542 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1212 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Feb (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry announced today that the negotiations regarding the Malvinas, South Georgia and Sandwich Islands with the British Government will be renewed on 26 and 27 February. The meetings will be held in New York, according to the communique, which states textually:

Negotiations regarding the question of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands between Argentine and British delegations will be held on 26 and 27 February in New York City. The Argentine delegation will be headed by the Argentine under secretary for foreign affairs, Ambassador Enrique J. Ros, and it will include the Argentine ambassador to London, Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, and the director general for the Argentine Antarctic, Ambassador Carlos L. Blanco. As is known, these negotiations are being carried out in compliance with the resolutions of the UN's General Assembly numbers 2,065 (XX), 3,160 (XXVIII) and 31/49 (XXXI), which are centered on the sovereignty dispute that exists between the two countries over these archipelagos in the south Atlantic.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO INVESTIGATE DISAPPEARANCES

PY170040 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] (NA) -- An appeal for investigations into 200 individual disappearance cases was rejected yesterday by the Supreme Court. The ruling confirms an earlier one by a lower court on technical grounds, saying court appeals were not the proper conduit for seeking information on missing relatives. The appeal was presented by Bella Epztein de Friezman and other relatives of missing persons.

INTERIOR MINISTER: CALM REIGNS IN COUNTRY

PY161150 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0103 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 15 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Interior Minister Col Romulo Mercado has said that Bolivia has returned to a state of total normalcy after 1 week of labor strikes and stopagges protesting the economic measures that were implemented 10 days ago. In statements to the press, Mercado said here this afternoon that absolute calm reigns throughout the country and that the eight persons who were arrested as a consequence of last week's labor unrest are being interrogated. He added that those who emerge guilty from the accusation of agitation and subversion will be placed at the disposal of the courts so that they can be tried and that those who are innocent will be released.

On his part, Labor Minister Col Guido Suarez has said that there are no stoppages or strikes in any labor sector in the country and that the workers have returned to their jobs.

The government devalued the Bolivian peso by 76 percent and implemented high price increases as part of an effort to get the economy on a healthy path. He explained that the negotiations on salary increases between workers and employers of the private sector that stem from the economic measures have begun in various private sectors.

He indicated that according to a schedule that was approved in December, the various labor sectors will begin to organize their unions in March and that meanwhile negotiations are being carried out through the grassroots committees that have been elected by the workers.

Meanwhile, representatives from the government and the state mining sector today continued negotiating matters pertaining to salary demands. The miners have asked for a minimum salary of approximately $320 per month, but the government has stated that a committee must study, within a period of no less than 6 months, the possibility of setting that type of salary.

GOVERNMENT, MINERS TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

PY111308 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Excerpt] (Jorge Carrasco), mining representative of the Colquiri mines, indicated that the negotiations between the government and miners, aimed at reaching an agreement on salaries in accordance with the provisions adopted by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, COMIBOL, will be resumed today. He said:

[Begin (Carrasco) recording] We were taken by surprise when we learned at 1500 that the (Telamayo) miners have declared a 48-hour strike protesting the government economic measures. This situation is out of our control. We have now been asked to meet with them and try to get them to lift the strike. Regarding the 24-hour strike carried out in several districts, these were carried out normally. [end recording]

Proposals Rejected

PY150204 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1610 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] La Paz, 13 Feb (TELAM) -- Union sources have reported that the mining delegates who are negotiating salary increases with the government have rejected outright two government decrees affecting workers because they harm the miners' interests. The decrees change the regulation for the operation of mining supply centers and provide a 6-month period for the study of the minimum salary.

According to a document prepared by the mining delegates, the decrees should be annulled. The proportions in the decree are the inverse of those in the miners' proposal, because the miners with lower incomes suffer greater deductions.

The miners also say that the 6-month period to fix salaries is aimed at postponing the negotiations between the miners and the government.

Mining leader Jose Pimentel said that the proposal made by the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) offering a 33 percent salary increase does not by any means compensate for the 76 percent currency devaluation.

He said that despite this situation, negotiations have not been interrupted because it would hurt the working class. However, he said: We will not permit an indefinite delay or postponement of our proposals.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUMMONS RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS

PY161521 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Bolivian Foreign Ministry, through a communique issued through its public relations department, informs all churches, creeds, confessions and religious organizations established in the country which have not renewed their registration that they are summoned to do so at the Foreign Ministry. This communique, issued by the Worship Under Secretariat, established 31 March 1982 as the unpostponable deadline for registration by the legal authorities of the aforementioned sectors at the General Worship Directorate of the Foreign Relations Ministry on Junin and Ingavi Streets, La Paz.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES WARNING ON COCA PLANTATIONS

PY161536 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The National Council for the Struggle Against Drug Trafficking has warned those owners and land tenants who have sowed or cultivated coca leaves in a clandestine or illegal manner that they should destroy those plantations immediately. The council, through a communique, points out that this warning is made in compliance with the law for the control and struggle against dangerous substances. The communique points out that in compliance with a task schedule, a plan for substitution and diversification of plantations will gradually be implemented in those areas which produce coca leaves for the traditional chewing and legal medicinal purposes. The communique ends by stating that all those clandestine plantations that may be discovered will be destroyed systematically.

ARREST OF FORMER LABOR LEADER REPORTED

PY120120 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] According to Interior Minister Romulo Mercado, the Interior Ministry will start court proceedings against former labor leader (Luis Lopez Altamirano), who was carrying false identity papers when he was arrested by security agents.

[Begin Mercado recording] When he was arrested (Lopez Altamirano) was carrying false identity papers because he had plans to create disorder. (Lopez Altamirano), therefore, has been put at the disposal of the courts, since, as you know, it is illegal to carry false identity papers. [end recording]

SARAIVA, ANGOLA'S JORGE SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PY161329 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 82 p 6

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro told Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge that the Brazilian Government and people support Angola "in view of the considerable material harm and human losses that have been inflicted upon it by the invading forces from Pretoria," the capital of South Africa. At the same time "he energetically condemned South Africa's territorial violations of Angola, which are aimed at destabilizing the country, and South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia." Jorge left Brasilia yesterday for Salvador.

In the joint declaration released yesterday, the Brazilian and Angolan foreign ministers "reaffirm their conviction that the nonaligned countries, acting on the basis of the original and fundamental principles of the movement, are undertaking an important role in seeking peace and in the effort to open decisive international processes to the extensive and representative participation of all interested nations." Brazil is not a member of the Nonaligned Movement, created in 1956 at the initiative of Yugoslav President Tito, Egyptian President Nasir and Indian Prime Minister Nehru. Currently, Cuba is one of the movement's most active members.

The joint declaration asserts that the two ministers agree that South Africa's actions are a serious violation of the principles of peace that are contained in international law. The Angolan foreign minister described the serious situation in which his country finds itself, due to the continuous aggressions perpetrated against its territory by the South African racist regime. They reiterated their support for the Namibian people in their struggle for independence under the aegis of SWAPO [Southwest African People's Organization], their only legitimate representative, acknowledged as such by the United Nations. They request that the countries of the so-called Contact Group (the United States, the FRG, Great Britain and Canada) and South Africa increase their efforts with a view to accelerating the progress of the negotiations on Namibia, based on resolution 435 of the UN's Security Council.

The two ministers condemn the policy of apartheid and they press their support for the people of South Africa in their struggle for the erradication of that discriminatory system, in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions. They also agree that that South African policy is a threat to international peace and security.

The political situation in the Middle East, which was not included in the joint communique signed the day before yesterday by President Joao Figueiredo and Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado, was included in the joint declaration signed by Saraiva and Jorge. After analyzing the situation in the Middle East, they reassert that the existing conflict is a serious and ever-increasing threat to world peace. They defend a policy of total withdrawal by Israel from all the Arab territories it has occupied since 1967 and of recognition of the Palestine people's undeniable right to exercise its rights, its self-determination and the creation of their own independent nation, as represented by the PLO.

RESULTS OF ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

PY122015 Paris AFP in Spanish 1517 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Feb (AFP) -- Observers have pointed out here that Ecuadorean President Oswaldo Hurtado, who today returned to his country after an official 5-day visit to Brazil, failed to convince the Brazilian Government to act as mediator in the Ecuadorean-Peruvian border dispute.

During his stay in Brazil, the Ecuadorean president emphasized his country's support for peace, remarking that Ecuador is endeavoring to find a just and peaceful solution for the Ecuadorean-Peruvian dispute. According to observers, during his visit to Brazil Hurtado expressed his confidence in dialogue and negotiations for approaching a solution to the border dispute with Peru, "whenever negotiations ensure a just and honorable settlement for Ecuador." Although it was not disclosed whether he had asked for Brazilain mediation in the border dispute, Hurtado said that Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo had told him of his country's continuing willingness to cooperate with Peru and Ecuador in the search for a solution safeguarding the honor of the two sides. According to sources close to Brazil's Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Brazil did not offer its mediation in the Ecuadorean-Peruvian dispute. Argentina, Chile, Brazil and the United States are the guarantors of the Ecuadorean-Peruvian peace protocol signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1942.

The sources reported that President Figueiredo let his Ecuadorean counterpart know about his government's continuing willingness to cooperate with the two countries, although he did not specify how that cooperation could be affected.

In a joint statement signed in Brasilia on Tuesday, the Ecuadorean and Brazilian presidents reiterated their decision to make all efforts leading to the peaceful settlement of the disagreements existing among the countries of the hemisphere.

PP-PMDB MERGER APPROVED; SEEN AS SETBACK

Convention Approval

PY151807 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Excerpt] During a joint (?convention) attended by (?over) 90 percent of delegates from both parties, the PP [Popular Party] definitely merged with the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party]. For the PMDB there were 434 votes in favor of the merger out of 501, while for the PP there were 239 votes in favor out of 300 votes.

Executive Board Elected

PY161238 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Feb 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- The joint PP-PMDB [Popular Party - Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] convention, with a turnout that exceeded the expectations of leaders of both parties, yesterday elected the new national board of the consolidated PMDB by the votes of 434 PMDB delegates (out of 501 delegates) and of 239 PP delegates (out of a total of 300). After difficult negotiations (which had begun on Friday at 2200), the following executive board of the consolidated PMDB was virtually approved last night: president, Ulysses Guimaraes; first vice president, Tancredo Neves; second vice president, Miguel Arraes; third vice president, Pedro Simon; secretary general, Francisco Pinto; first secretary, Miro Teixeira; second secretary, Euclides Scalco; general treasurer, Mauro Benevides; first treasurer, Tarcisio Delgado; members: Mendes Canale, Aluisio Alves, Teotonio Vilela and Paulo Rattes.

Merger 'Political Setback'

PY161348 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Newspapers will report tomorrow on Planalto Palace's position about the PP-PMDB [Popular Party-Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] merger approved at the PP-PMDB convention held in Brasilia last Sunday.

The government sees the merger as a political setback and a stumbling block in the way of the democratization process, but it believes it too early to adopt any position on the subject. The above statement was made by government spokesman Carlos Atila, who noted that the government will continue to act only as an observer and will not adopt any position on the merger until March. He said the government believes the merger should be observed and that it is not planning to take any specific action on the merger before the return to Brasilia of the legislators of the Social Democratic Party.

The Superior Electoral Court will hear, early in March, those petitions for the court to ban the PP-PMDB merger.

Further Reactions

PY161539 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The PP-PMDB [Popular Party-Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] merger is provoking different reactions from what many had expected. The appointment of Deputy Francisco Pinto as secretary general of the new PMDB caused an uproar at Planalto Palace. Civilian Household Chief Leitao de Abreu believes that Pinto's appointment went beyond political opposition to become an outright provocation. In response to the above official reactions, PMDB President Ulysses Guimaraes said: It is the government which has taken radical positions against us by banning coalitions, by passing electoral packages and by dismissing opposition members in the states.

Guimaraes said that the government always views as provocative any action designed to promote congressional autonomy. He said: This time the government is using the appointment of our secretary general as just another pretext. In Brasilia, Deputy Magalhaes Pinto has not yet adopted a position, despite the fact that the PP-PMDB merger was made official at last Sunday's convention.

PT LEADER TERMS TRIP TO U.S. EXTRAORDINARY

PY130113 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Workers Party [PT] Chairman Lula [Luis Inacio da Silva] today returned to Sao Paulo after a 12-day stay in the United States, where he met with politicians and union leaders and delivered lectures. He regarded the results of his trip as extraordinary for two reasons: He realized that U.S. workers are aware of the problems of Brazilian workers and that labor union activity in the ABC [Sao Paulo Industrial Belt] area is the same as that in the United States. Concerning the permanent registration granted to the PT, Lula remarked that now the party must show the people if it is an efficient organization.

FOUR POLISH SAILORS REQUEST ASYLUM IN VITORIA

PY110219 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 6 Feb 82 p 6

[Excerpt] Vitoria (O GLOBO) -- Four more Polish sailors escaped from the freighter "Manifest Lipcowy" which moored at the Tubarao port to take on a cargo of ore. Dariuz Brzsostowski, 20 years old; Arthur Tamm, 22; Stawomir Wiorecl, 25, and Zdziskaw Zienteal, 20, all sailors, were taken to a hotel on Tuesday evening. Two days later they contacted a fellow countryman who lives in the Ibes neighborhood located in Vila Velha municipality. The number of Polish citizens who requested asylum in Vitoria since December now totals 17.

EL MERCURIO COMMENTS ON NEW ARGENTINE STRATEGY

PY112101 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Feb 82 p A3

[Editorial: "Strategies for the Mediation"]

[Text] The new Argentine foreign minister, Nicanor Costa Mendez, has designed a new strategy for his country's actions within the framework of the papal mediation. This strategy has the approval of President Galtieri and the military junta. The appraoch being used in practice includes several measures; the ones that stands out are an apparent attitude of greater cooperation with the Holy See, an intention to activate the work of the mediation body, the denunciation of the treaty for the legal solution of controversies and the replacement of the chief of the Argentine delegation by the distinguished diplomat Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, who has wide experience in matters of international negotiations and enjoys well-deserved prestige.

Despite what has just been said, which seems to give the impression that it could lead to a greater rapprochement between the parties in conflict, the basis of the controversy remains unchanged, since it is only a strategic change aimed at obtaining greater advantages for the neighboring country. Of course the Argentine Government has not accepted the pope's proposal and nothing seems to indicate that it will be willing to do so in the near future. This fact alone is sufficient to demonstrate that the intentions of the Argentine Government remain unchanged. The denunciation of the 1972 treaty also proves that the desire to reach a solution is more apparent than real because -- as this paper has pointed out -- that decision, far from helping the papal mediation, is a new obstacle.

A study recently published by former Argentine Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Zabala Ortiz in Buenos Aires analyzes the main approaches which a new Argentine strategy could use at this level; and this is the approach in principle chosen by the Argentine Government officials and the Foreign Ministry. It should be pointed out that this strategy -- within its general framework -- has positive elements because it is based on the principle that threats of force or the use of force for the solution of the controversies should be excluded; this is a matter which up to now had not been made very clear. It also recognizes -- although indirectly -- that the papal mediation has many elements favorable to the Argentine Government's position.

This last fact is the key to the new approach which Argentine diplomats will use in the mediation. Efforts will be made to consolidate the elements which benefit the Argentine interests, rejecting those proposals which may come close to recognizing our country's rights. The study explicitly admits the need to get a proposal from the Holy See based on those elements, which is the equivalent of insisting on changing the proposal in favor of one of the parties or on an interpretation incompatible with the balanced formula of the August mediator, which is based on justice and equity.

This is how the Argentine Government will try to impose its thesis of the division of the oceans at the meridian of Cape Horn, ignoring the basic principle of the pope's proposal which uses this meridian to a certain extent but within the framework of a common zone extending toward the east, where our country has specific rights. Efforts will also be made on the premise that Chile -- as owners of the islands -- could grant facilities to Argentina to make the islands into a type of enclave so that, now or in the future, Argentina could basically be able to make new territorial and maritime claims. A similar process would take place with the idea of navigation facilities and other suggestions made by the pope. The new Argentine strategy has been intelligently designed and it is certainly more professional than in the past. However, it does not seem sufficient to achieve its objective of changing the basic goal of the mediator's proposal, a proposal which is inspired by the high principles of justice, equity and equilibrium. Also to be kept in mind is the important fact that our country accepted the proposal in its full meaning and context and not based on interpretations which might have been made afterwards.

TURBAY COMMENTS ON TERRORISM, SPANISH RELATIONS

PA130110 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1316 GMT 12 Feb 82

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Text] Bogota, 12 Feb (EFE) -- President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today charged that foreign forces are trying to destabilize Colombian democracy. He also said that Spain's relations with Ibero-America have changed thanks to King Juan Carlos.

Turbay made this exclusive statement to EFE: "There is no doubt Cuba has participated in the training of over 100 guerrillas who, well-armed, tried to head a subversive force in the southern part of the country." He mentioned the arrival from abroad "of arms shipments which were able to intercept and which also point to Cuba."

At the Narino Palace, the president of the republic speaks slowly while assessing his mandate. He analyzes the international situation, particularly in Ibero-America. Turbay Ayala's democratic government began on 7 August 1978 for a constitutional term of 4 years. That term will soon expire. Now, referring to the presidential elections slated for May, Turbay, who has been publicly accused of supporting his party's candidate, Liberal Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, is categorical in stating: "I have instructed my entire government team to be impartial in the electoral debate. Again I reiterate my unbending determination to guarantee truly clean elections. I assure you that nobody will be able to accuse us of the contrary."

The decentralization and increase of cultural, economic, political and social facilities have, perhaps, been the most important achievements of this somewhat stormy stage of Turbay's administration. In that respect he affirms that his battle has not been to manage wealth, but to get the country out of the depression and the critical situation it confronted. "The fact is that we emerged in a better position than other countries which, under similar circumstances, have shown less satisfactory economic indicators than ours," he notes.

In his office hangs an oil painting of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of America. Under it, with his hands together, cool, stocky Julio Cesar Turbay with his gray hair and his crimson bowtie looks like a forefather. He is the constant, sincere Turbay, who wanted to be the leader of reconciliation and who leaves his post as chief of state without having achieved this, despite his many efforts. He leaves, however, a peace commission that has already attained some important objectives. These accomplishments indicate that in the future the commission could play a decisive role in the definitive pacification of Colombia.

"Look," Turbay says in a relaxed, almost ceremonial tone, "we are the victims of devastating violence." "In fact, Colombia, like many other countries, lives in tension, oppressed by the distressing effects of terrorism which, in my opinion, is moved by forces from abroad, forces determined to create chaos," he adds. Reclining in the leather armchair of his modestly appointed private office on Eighth Street and looking somewhat discouraged, Turbay admitted his government's peace efforts have generally failed.

"I think, however, that we should insist on giving those who may wish to return to civilian life an opportunity to do so, within the framework of guarantees offered by our legal status. We have done this and we shall continue to do this," he says.

During the conversation the Liberal leader repeatedly refers to peace, as if it were an obsession. "It is not an easy task, you know, and one cannot expect immediate results," he repeats.

"We are neither supporters of the arms race nor do we want to follow that path," he added. "But we will defend the people's will as expressed at the polls." Although he carefully avoids making predictions, according to Turbay the tension and crisis in the Caribbean and Central America are having unfavorable effects in South America with unpredictable consequences. "We are actually threatened by Soviet might, although we believe in the Rio de Janeiro's Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty which establishes that when a country is attacked, it can ask for immediate assistance from the others in the area, which are committed as of that moment to come to its defense," the President of Colombia firmly states.

Without hesitation he notes that France's sale to Nicaragua of 7,000 antiaircraft missiles and 100 launchers, among other arms, "is not to our liking and we consider it clear intervention." Questioned on Colombia's relations with other countries, he answers that the important thing is to treat each other as good neighbors, to respect each other and avoid being selfish. "We can better clear things up and overcome differences through the integration policy, through the Andean Pact. That is the surest path and we are on it," he adds.

Turbay Ayala admits his greatest satisfaction is having improved the living conditions of the Colombian population as well as having completed long-awaited projects such as the Antioquia Highway which joins Medellin and Bogota or the highway which links Bucaramanga and Santa Marta with the capital.

Finally, speaking of Spain with words of admiration and affection toward the Spanish people, he says "In the past 4 years the Spaniards have shown the world political maturity, coolness and the courage to restore democracy. That pleases us and makes us happy." "I am proud of the treaties of economic and cultural cooperation signed recently with Spain during my term. I believe they have given the bilateral relations between our countries a new and definite boost," he expalined. Evidently, he continues, with King Juan Carlos the relations of Spain with Ibero-America have fortunately been changed. The Spanish monarchs' visits to the continent, their democratic firmness and their evident humanity have opened a new and broad field of action for Spain and Ibero-America," he remarks. In the opinion of the Colombian chief of state, this reality should be pursued further. Ibero-America, Turbay states, expects that "Spain's entry into the European Economic Community will not separate, but rather bolster, mutual relations." Understanding among Colombians, honesty, unity and mutual tolerance are, in Turbay's opinion, the pillars upon which to build the future Colombian freedom. Otherwise, he adds showing concern, the nation's pacification appears impossible. "Without faith in the fatherland or a common ideal, democracy and the state will hopelessly weaken," he notes. I am optimistic, however, because I believe in my country. I believe in Colombia. I believe, above all, in my people's courage and desire for freedom," he says in conclusion.

PRESDIENT SAYS BATEMAN CANDIDACY UNCONSTITUTIONAL

PA140435 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Florencia, Colombia, 13 Feb (EFE) -- Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that guerrilla chief Jaime Bateman Cayon cannot succeed him as president because he does not meet the conditions required by the constitution. During the official ceremonies held for the establishment of the Caqueta Department, in southern Colombian, Turbay Ayala revealed that the 19 April Movement [M-19] had sent a letter to Government Minister Jorge Mario Eastman requesting that Bateman's presidential candidacy be accepted. The rebels also demanded that the state of siege be lifted and that repressive measures against the subversives be abolished. Turbay said that due to the activities of the guerrillas and the growth in common crime, the peace and tranquillity necessary for lifting the state of siege do not exist. The president added that, like any other citizen, Bateman Cayon would have to meet special conditions in order to aspire to the presidency because that is what the constitution demands. He said that he did not write the constitution and is not to blame for the demands it makes and that the best solution for the guerrillas is to find and support a candidate who meets the legal requirements. Turbay presided over a huge public ceremony in the principal plaza of Florencia, capital of Caqueta Department. During the ceremony he officially inaugurated the new department which is one of those most affected by guerrilla violence.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL MEETING 'POSTPONED'

PA140000 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2210 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Caracas, 12 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- It was officially announced today that a meeting of Socialist International scheduled to be held in Caracas on 24 and 25 February has been postponed indefinitely. A spokesman for the Democratic Action Party (AD), the Socialist International affiliate which organized the meeting, said that this measure was taken due to a disagreement regarding who should attend the meeting. The meeting of international social democrats was to have analyzed the Central American situation, disarmament problems and results of the North-South summit meeting held in Mexico late last year. Among those expected to attend the meeting were Willy Brandt, former FRG chancellor; the secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE); Bruno Kreisky, head of the Austrian Government; and Olof Palme and Michael Manley, former prime ministers of Sweden and Jamaica.

It has also been announced that representatives of the FSLN would attend as observers. The AD spokesman said that in a letter to Willy Brandt yesterday his party objected to the presence of the FSLN representatives, stating that the FSLN "is not a member of Socialist International and has adopted Marxist-Leninist positions." The AD spokesman added that according to the organization's bylaws, the meeting could only be attended by members of Socialist International "and the FSLN is not a member." When the AD was the governing party, during Carlos Andres Perez' administration, it supported the Sandinist insurgency that ended with the overthrow of President Anastasio Somoza in 1979.

"We continue to have good relations with the Nicaraguan Government, but in view of the fact that the FSLN is not a member of the International, we are against its presence at the meeting," the spokesman said.

ENERGY MINISTER REFERS TO OIL PERSPECTIVES

PA111740 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti announced that the workingplan on oil topics to be submitted for review by the political parties is almost complete. Following are parts of the interview with Minister Calderon Berti:

[Begin recording] [Question] What are the aspects under consideration concerning an agreement on oil matters?

[Answer] In addition to the various important exploration programs underway, we are preparing an intensive evaluation and development program for the Orinoco oil belt. We are also modernizing our refineries to adapt them to the needs of the domestic market and to the varying conditions of the international market. It is convenient to continue these programs, but it is also necessary to reach some agreement. We must promote the development of the petrochemical industry even though we already have reduced the loss margins consiserably, We believe that we must consider future development possibilities within a realistic and consistent oil policy. [passage indistinct] The international oil policy, it is important to note our cooperation with Central American and the Caribbean [passage indistinct] the active participation we have in the Latin American energy organization, the strengthening of OPEC and the contribution we may all offer to consolidate its unity. All these are important factors because of our interests in that organization. That is why we have considered it necessary to work on the various concurring points in this area. Meanwhile, Venezuelan oil expert (Lucas Zamora) said at the second conference on crude oil that there are important heavy crude oil deposits in areas other than the Orinoco belt, such as the Guanuco Plateau in Barinas State and at Perija, Zulia State.

DE LA MADRID TO AVOID TROUBLE WITH GUATEMALA

PA161950 Paris AFP in Spanish 1935 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (AFP) -- Mexico City media reported today that Miguel de la Madrid, Mexico's official presidential candidate, has noted that "We are not going to allow any trouble against Guatemala to be organized in Mexico." He said Mexico would rather "organize solutions for our brothers" there.

He added that "we will always be prepared" to cooperate with Guatemalans, "because we like them; but let them solve their own problems." Relations between Mexico and Guatemala are so strained at present that a state visit by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to that Central American country had to be cancelled in 1981. More recently, hundreds of Guatemalans without papers have fled into Mexico to escape the political violence in their country.

De la Madrid is the presidential candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has been in power for 52 years. He is currently campaigning in Mexico's southwest, near the border with Guatemala. The presidential elections will be held in Mexico on the first Sunday of July.

TALKS OPEN ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SPAIN

FL151958 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1720 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Spain's Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez Llorca and Mexico's Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Castaneda this afternoon will preside at the opening of the second meeting [as received] of the Mexico-Spain intergovernmental joint committee. This committee meets every 2 years, the last time in Madrid in December 1980. At that meeting it was agreed that Mexico has become one of Spain's principal oil suppliers.

Spain has special interest in the construction of shipyards in Mexico, for which there have already been negotiations. Spanish firms will participate in the construction of shipyards in Veracruz, located on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Spain is also interested in supplying nuclear technology to Mexico, and has announced it is ready to contribute in the construction of power plants up to 2,400 megawatts capacity.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CUBA -- Mexico City, 12 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Relations Secretariat announced today that the Cuban Government has officially approved the appointment of Rodolfo Echeverria Ruiz as Mexican Ambassador in Havana. Echeverria Ruiz, who replaces Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, was deputy secretary of government from December 1976 to August 1978; and since then has been deputy secretary of labor and social welfare. He was born on 19 June 1946. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 12 Feb 82 FL]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA -- Mexico City, 12 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Augusto Gomez Villanueva, the new Mexican ambassador to Nicaragua, will present his credentials to the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government on 21 February during President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit to Managua. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2310 GMT 12 Feb 82 FL]

AGRICULTURAL PLAGUE -- Mexico City, 10 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- A black fly plague affecting some 3,000 hectares sown with mango, cocoanut, oranges, coffee and various other vegetables, has caused some $6 million in damages in Tlalixcoyan, Veracruz. Gustavo Garcia Jimenez, who represents more than 15,000 farmers, made that report to Mario Hernandez Posada, agrarian action secretary of the National Peasant Confederation. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2321 GMT 10 Feb 82 FL]

ROYO CRITICIZES AREA DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PA161942 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Panamanian President Aristides Royo has affirmed that the so-called Central American Democratic Community is biased and partial and warned the members of that triple alliance -- Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador -- that no initiative seeking the region's welfare will prosper if other nations in the area are excluded or eliminated.

Royo added that the essential characteristic of the tripartite agreement is that it underlines their mutual political solidarity under any economic, political and social circumstances in the event that any of its members is the victim of foreign aggression or of some form of internal pressure. The Panamanian president explained that this means that they could resort to collective security arrangements within the context of hemispheric treaties in force, such as the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, which Mexico and Panama opposed when the United States tried to invoke it in Nicaragua to prevent the fall of Anastasio Somoza. In an interview granted to the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR, Royo said that the community will not prosper because it was formed in a partial way.

FOREIGN MINISTER SUGGESTS REAGAN-CASTRO MEETING

PA170023 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca suggested in Caracas that a meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Cuban President Fidel Castro would lessen the existing tensions in Central America and the Caribbean. Illueca, who is visiting Venezuela, said that it is abnormal for the United States and Cuba not to have diplomatic relations and this situation is contributing to the region's instability. Illueca added that President Reagan does not seem to have a defined policy with regard to Latin America and that he sees the region as a pawn in a chess game between the United States and the USSR. According to Illueca, Central America is the objective of the cold war between the two superpowers. He stressed the need to have Latin American solutions to Latin American problems.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES ROYO TRIP TO SPAIN

PA140048 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2238 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Panama City, 13 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Official government sources have announced that Panamanian President Aristides Royo left this afternoon for a 2-day private visit to Madrid, Spain. The sources added that the Panamanian president travelled on a Spanish commercial plane, but declined to give other details about his trip. Airport sources confirmed that the president left Panama and indicated that he made no statement before his departure. President Royo's unexpected trip took place after he had met with Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Perez Llorca, who is on an official 2-day visit to Panama.

15-Day Visit

PA151610 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Feb 82 p 4-A

["Lightning" column by Luis A. Ardines R.]

[Excerpts] President Aristides Royo's trip to our mother country, Spain, on the night of Saturday, 13 February, was rather surprising. The chief of state will be out of the country for at least 15 days and therefore Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella has become acting president. Political experts believe President Royo will most probably take advantage of his visit to Spain to travel to France and meet with his colleague Francois Mitterrand.

COSTA RICA

NEW REGIME TO COORDINATE ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

PA162209 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 Feb 82 p 6A

[Excerpts] The principal motivation of Costa Rican foreign policy in the coming administration will conform to our efforts to rebuild the economy. It will seek channeled international assistance through bilateral means.

This statement was made by Fernando Volio, former education minister and coordinator of the commission that drafted the foreign policy recommendations contained in the government program of national liberation, winner in last Sunday's elections.

Referring to the economic and political alliance created by El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica on 19 January, Volio explained that the proposed [as published] system should prove to be an improvement. He said article 10 of the resolution signed by the foreign ministers of the three nations should be clarified. It establishes that the mutual solidarity of the member nations of the community will be called on whenever any of them is the victim of aggression or international pressure, and the aid will be strictly limited to the principles of the inter-American system.

For the time being, in the opinion of Volio, the disposition would appear to restrict Costa Rica, rather than allow it to resort to the inter-American Mutual Assistance Treaty (TIAR), known as the Rio Treaty. We, he added, do not want to get involved in any military conflict and it is vital to maintain TIAR, without weakening it in any way, as the main instrument to solve differences in the continent.

On the other hand, it has not been said whether the resolution that created the community will be accompanied by a treaty or if it will be upheld as an agreement without the need for ratification, the former minister noted.

Did anyone mention a small common market with the community? Was it meant to be a little Rio Treaty? Volio asked himself. At the same, the alliance was conceived as an instrument to attract economic assistance to the Central American region, as established in its documents.

Volio insisted that the Foreign Ministry will stress the need to receive that international cooperation directly. "If the assistance from democratic countries is channeled through a new structure, involving more paperwork and bureaucratic handling, such aid would not come with the required quantity or speed."

Even so, he affirmed, such government demands and the existence of the community would not be irreconcilable. It is advisable to encourage multinational cooperation agreements, as long as they do not become the only means, he explained.

Our cause, he insisted, is to uphold our democracy, and we are in just as much need of aid as any country just out of a long dictatorship. Do we have to wear fatigues to be noticed? Is not the nation's defense of human rights enough? He queried.

The fact that I should mention our system as a priority does not mean that we are not concerned over the events in other countries of the area he noted. Military dictatorships of the right or Marxist-Leninist, all are enemies of our democracy wherever they may be established, he assured. However, an attitude of neutrality will be put into practice concerning the political and military conflicts of the area, he continued.

EL SALVADOR

GUERRILLAS ATTACK APOPA, DESTROY CIVIL RECORDS

PA162147 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Feb 82 pp 36, 25

[Excerpt] Rebels dressed in olive, including women, attacked Apopa Sunday night and various clashes ensued. According to information from Apopa, at 2330 rifle fire was heard near the local park. Later the shooting intensified in various parts of the town. Groups of subversives were seen in several areas. While a group attacked the local garrison to attract the attention of the civilian defense, other rebels attacked the municipal building. The attackers were repelled by civilian personnel protecting the place and a gunfight ensued.

After 1 hour of fighting, the report adds, the defenders ran out of ammunition and abandoned their position. The extremists then shot the door leading to the civil register and threw several incendiary bombs on the roof of the municipal building. They went to the western side of the building and broke into the offices. Inside the building they found several employees whom they released. Minutes later they burned the civil register files. The fire destroyed the mayor's office, office equipment and documents. It was said that the subversives' objective was to burn the civil records which they did.

AUTHORITIES SAY SITUATION NORMAL IN SAN VICENTE

PA162242 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 16 Feb 82 p 3

[Excerpts] Spokesmen for the armed forces said yesterday morning that it completely false that there is house-to-house fighting in some towns of San Vicente Department. They admitted that the subversives did stage some harassment operations in the towns of San Sebastian, San Esteban Catarina and Santa Clara. According to reports, the situation in Santa Clara returned to normal after a group tried to seize the town but were repelled by army soldiers supported by members of the civil defense.

In San Esteban Catarina there was fighting for several minutes. As a result, one soldier died and three were wounded. Three patrolmen were also wounded. In San Sebastian, there was a shootout when a military patrol discovered terrorists preparing to attack the town. A national guardsman and the local commander died in this action. The subversives also had several casualties, the report notes without saying how many. The authorities seized the following materiel from the terrorists: 2 flare grenades, 2 RPG-2 launchers and 400 M-16 cartridges.

It was noted that the rebel groups attacked passenger buses using the roads to those towns and set fire to some of these vehicles. Losses have been estimated at several thousand colones. After these incidents, the army has been patrolling the area more often to guarantee the vehicles' free passage. According to military sources in San Vicente city, life is back to normal following some shooting on Saturday and Sunday.

FPL on San Vicente

PA162111 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpt] The general command of the Popular Liberation Forces, FPL, on the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front reports to the people that heavy fighting took place yesterday throughout San Vicente Department. Attention Salvadoran people: Our forces simultaneously attacked enemy positions on the outskirts of San Vicente and in San Esteban Catarina, San Sebastian and El Carmen. A total of 14 casualties were inflicted on the enemy, including the San Sebastian local commander. In a coordinated action, guerrilla forces seized stretches of the coastal road, the Pan-American Highway and the road from Zacatecoluca to San Vicente. The enemy showed once more its complete inability to stop our revolutionary attacks.

FMLN COMMENTS ON MILITARY, POLITICAL STATUS

Central Front Report

PA110451 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Here is a report from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front on a new enemy offensive.

On 9 February, at 1000, troops from the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta from the militarized town of Cinquera tried to carry out a destruction and annihilation operation against the defenseless people of the following towns: La Escopeta, San Nicolas, Pepeishtenango and El Sitio, in the departments of Cuscatlan and Cabanas.

More than 300 troops of the puppet army advanced on two sides, supported by intense 70-mm mortar and 90-mm cannon fire and by M-79 grenades. They also placed .30 cal machineguns in San Nicolas canton. Our forces took strategic positions and formed a protective ring around the people. Fighting ensued and our fighters inflicted many casualties on the regime's forces and kept them from advancing.

The puppet forces tried again to break the revolutionary positions and fighting was renewed at 1300. At 1600 the enemy withdrew, setting fire to the homes of humble people in this area. At the end of the fighting we noticed that the enemy had many casualties, since a helicopter of the puppet army made three trips to evacuate their dead and wounded.

We have to report the death of an 80-year-old man, (Gavino Recinus), who was cruelly murdered. A sign was left on his body. The sign read: This is how all the BPR [Popular Revolutionary Bloc] people will die. The soldiers of the revolution and the townspeople, in the face of this new enemy defeat, stated their trust in the advance of the people's struggle.

FPL Urban Front Action

PA121630 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Heroic militiamen on Saturday executed seven well-known enemies of our people in the Nicaragua slum of San Salvador. They included a corporal of the armed forces telecommunications instruction center, CITFA. At the time of the revolutionary action, the seven members of a death squad were holding a meeting to organize plans to continue the murdering of our people.

Our companeros of the (Clara Elizabeth Ramirez) Urban Front of the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] named this operation (Santos Velasquez Nunez) in honor of the secretary of the union of slum dwellers, who was killed in 1978 by enemy agents in that same slum.

Reagan, Duarte Assailed

PA131430 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] Reagan and Duarte have bloody hands and the trial of the eight national guardsmen will not fool either the U.S. or the Salvadoran people. The murder of the four U.S. nuns, Ita Ford, Maura Clark, Dorothy Hasel and Jean Marie Donovan, is a crime in which both the imperialist Reagan and Duarte are involved up to their necks. The four U.S. nuns were killed in a cowardly manner because they were identified with our people's struggle and suffering. The cruel death dealt to the four missionaries is similar to the fate of tens of thousands of men and women who have been killed by the repressive forces in our country.

With this fake trial of the eight national guardsmen, Duarte and Reagan are trying to make people forget the indiscriminate bombing of dozens of towns in our country and the persecution, torture and murder of thousands of our compatriots. Duarte and Reagan want us to forget the 600,000 [as heard] children who have been orphaned by the repression. They want us to forget the 500,000 compatriots who have been torn from their homes and are living as refugees abroad. Those murderers of our people want our people to forget the immense river of blood and tears that we parents and children have shed over the course of years. However, neither Reagan nor Duarte are fooling our people when they portray themselves as innocent of the crimes against the missionaries. The blood that these criminals have caused to be shed will never be forgotten.

Central Front Bulletin

PA131510 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 13 Feb 82

[War bulletin of FMLN's Modesto Ramirez Central Front, Guasapa area]

[Text] On 12 February 1982, a FMLN platoon seized the stretch of road from San Salvador to Suchitoto; from the (Las Mantecas) turnoff up to (El Platano) gas station, located at the entrance to Suchitoto. The occupation lasted 3 hours. An enemy patrol was ambushed at the El Caulote turnoff. Seven casualties were inflicted on the enemy, including three dead. One of the dead was identified as National Guard Sergeant (Jose Alvides Leon Romero).

In addition, the following material was seized during this action: 1 G-3 rifle, G-3 grenades, 700 7.62-mm rounds, 2 steel helmets, 1 belt, 7 G-3 clips and 2 knapsacks. We suffered no casualties and withdrew in an orderly manner. This action was named in honor of Companero Edwin, who fell in combat as a squad leader on 31 January 1982 at the northern trunk highway. This action was led by Commander (Carlos Rojas). United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death. We will win. [Signed] Commander (Alejandro Montenegro)

Cabanas, San Vicente Action

PA131610 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Attention residents of Cabanas and San Vicente: The military-Christian Democratic junta's genocidal army has begun attacking these places with artillery in order to weaken our positions and attack the civilian population. The norther part of Cabanas was attacked on the evening of Wednesday, [as heard] 11 February with 120-mm mortars. The attack lasted from midnight until 0130. The mortar attacks were resumed at 0060.

Meanwhile, early on 12 February, in (Suyuntepeque), the enemy fired mortars on the San Vicente Department cantons of (Aravilla), (El Junquillal), Palo Grande, Santa Cruz and Santa Teresa. These actions mark the beginning of the army's genocidal plan against these areas of Cabanas and San Vicente.

Speculation on U.S. Plans

PA132353 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Statement by Jose Leoncio Pichinte, member of the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the masses' executive committee: date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] On this occasion, I am addressing the entire international community as well as our people to disclose and denounce some of the Reagan-Haig administration's interventionist plans against our people. These plans endanger regional peace and stability.

The FMLN's heroic military actions since December constitute an unstoppable advance toward victory. Among these, we must mention the incursions into San Miguel, La Union and twice into Usulutan, where enemy positions were besieged; the seizure of enemy positions in Guacamaya late last year; the destruction of enemy positions in Sensembra; the destruction of enemy forces in Jocoaitique; the sabotage against the air force; the simultaneous actions carried out to control the coastal and Pan-American highways; the elimination of the enemy in Corinto; the siege against Masatepeque; the sabotage of the [word indistinct] plant in San Miguel; the siege against enemy positions in Usulutan for several days, as well as a number of other activities nationwide. In the course of most of these actions, the FMLN has recovered weapons, inflicted casualties and taken prisoners.

The strengthening and consolidation of our forces and our people have generated various reactions among the oppressors and has disarranged the criminal plans of Reagan, Haig, the military Christian Democratic junta and the armed forces' fascist high command.

As a result of this situation, the U.S. Government recently reached the following conclusions:

1. That they had made a mistake in evaluating the military capacity of the FMLN forces and the junta's army. They thought that the junta's army was more powerful and that the FMLN was incapable of advancing as it has done so far. According to them, under those circumstances, they would train the army from January to May. The training phase would include the preparation of both the air force and the new rapid deployment force. After the election, they would enter into a military defensive phase against our people and the FMLN forces.

2. Due to the above, they have now recognized that the military situation is not as they had thought and that a stage of imbalance is now beginning. In these circumstances, support for the army from either Chilean or Argentine forces would not guarantee that the situation will be resolved, and they run the risk that the national army might be destroyed by the people's forces.

3. In view of this disarrangement of the interventionist plans, due to the advance of our people and their revolutionary forces, they have adopted the following measures: They have decided to use the U.S. Air Force against FMLN positions along the various fronts in order to stop any FMLN attempt to launch an offensive, and to keep the army from crumbling while gaining time until May, thus making room for the holding of elections.

Another measure proposed calls for a possible direct intervention, which has not been discarded. Five brigades, a total of 7,500 men, are on a base in San Diego, California, preparing for a possible landing in El Salvador. It is felt that this measure might turn out to be too costly. In connection with this point, the U.S. State Department claims that direct intervention would create a political erosion and, should the intervention fail, would even generate problems connected with the funds for the strategic defense of the United States. They have, however, established very close coordination between the Southern Command in Panama and the army's high command in [word indistinct]. This would serve as an immediate bridge for the dispatching of forces to Honduras and subsequently to our fatherland.

In this regard, Honduran Armed Forces Chief Gustavo Alvarez has clearly stated that the Honduran Armed Forces might [word indistinct] in an action against our country. According to him, this would be done in order to stop the advance of communism. A collective action against Nicaragua will not be undertaken because they do not believe they have enough forces.

This criminal interventionist plan alone makes it clear that the conflict in El Salvador will really be between a people and their forces against a small group who has usurped the people's rights and freedom with the support of U.S. imperialism.

This criminal interventionist plan also shows that in their national liberation struggle, the Salvadoran people have done away, one by one, with all the forms of submission that others have sought to impose on them. They have done away with the various forms of imperialist intervention. In view of this, both Reagan and Haig have decided to promote this warmongering adventure, which endangers regional peace and stability. This also shows clearly who is seeking a military solution and which of us are seeking a mature, political solution to our country's conflict. Reagan and Haig are adopting an irresponsible attitude in the eyes of the international community and the U.S. people. This attitude can be endorsed only by fanatical warmongers.

On behalf of our entire people, we wish to [word indistinct] that the Reagan administration, Haig, and all those backing them must bear in mind that over 50 years of persistent and tenacious struggle by our people and their organizations have turned them into an indestructible people, a people made of steel, headed and correctly led today by the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front. We are marching [words indistinct]. Just as we have been able to defeat imperialism's previous criminal maneuvers, with our forces alongside the people, so we will now defeat any intervention or aggression by U.S. imperialism. It is also necessary to understand that nothing and nobody will any longer stop our people and their forces, who today march safely and firmly toward victory.

At this point, our people and their revolutionary democratic forces are preparing for the great armed people's insurrection which will end 50 years of oppression and poverty. Revolution or death, we will win.

FMLN Sabotage Action

PA141250 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] FMLN forces have sabotaged economic objectives of national importance. Combined FMLN forces staged very successful simultaneous operations against two main high tension towers carrying electricity from the 5 November hydroelectric dam and destroyed special transformers of the CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] substation located 2 km north of San Rafael Cedros in Cuscatlan at 0200 on Sunday, 7 February.

The San Rafael Cedros substation, known as the (Atachin), distributes electrical energy to many departments in the central part of the country and to the entire eastern sector. This is an indication of the substation's enormous economic importance.

For this reason, the security system at that objective is very tight, but despite close vigilance, our commandos infiltrated the northern sector and shot the (?guards) at close range. Our commandos then destroyed the transformers. At the same time, approximately 1,500 meters from that spot, two main towers feeding the substation were blown up.

The enemy, caught by surprise by our lightning attack, fired some rounds from the security guard booth. In response we fired an RPG rocket at the booth, to good effect, since the enemy didn't fire again from that position. Enemy forces on guard on the bridge 200 meters from the substation, the rest of the security personnel and reinforcements that arrived from Cojutepeque, were unable to stage any kind of maneuver or attempt to pursue our forces, giving evidence of the well-known low morale of the genocidal junta's army resulting from the harsh blows that the FMLN has dealt them in the past few days.

Another aspect that should be mentioned is that many specific situations made it necessary to adjust the original plan at the site of the operation. The leadership was able to apply the necessary adjustments to carry out the plan successfully. The operation was directed by Companero (Oswaldo), a graduate of the Ernesto Che Guevara military school for intermediate commanders of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

U.S. Army Exercise Predicted

PA141933 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Twenty-five thousand U.S. Green Berets are to engage in exercises during the Salvadoran elections. A report by an international news agency out of Washington brings us an alarming report which confirms our charges of possible direct Yankee intervention in our country.

The dispatch states: Washington -- Some 25,000 U.S. Army troops and over 200 Air Force aircraft will begin a military exercise next month to test the efficiency of the so-called Rapid Deployment or Prompt Intervention force. The creation of this force fulfills an old Pentagon ambition of counting permanently on troops and air support to intervene with maximum speed anywhere in the world.

The exercise, christened "Eagle 82," will take place 15 March to 15 April at the Irving Military Base, California, and at the 29 Palms Naval Center.

Some observers have pointed out that these exercises, the biggest carried by the U.S. Army in recent years, cover the period prior to and following the elections in El Salvador announced for the end of March.

Comments on U.S. Advisers

PA141940 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] A U.S. television network has filmed three U.S. militarymen carrying M-16 rifles and handgrenades mixing with the dictatorship's troops alongside personnel building a [word indistinct] bridge in El Delirio, 12 km from San Miguel.

This report, which has caused great consternation in the United States, has been headlined by all the media and has forced President Reagan himself to try to justify the carrying of war weapons by the advisers.

It will be recalled that U.S. laws prohibit the presence of its country's advisers in guerrilla combat areas. The fact that these Yankee advisers were filed by U.S. television proves the repeated charge of the FMLN that advisers are participating in combat, directing the massacres and the scorched earth operations being conducted by the armed forces of the Christian Democratic-military junta against the Salvadoran civilian population.

Junta 'Excesses' Criticized

PA1419422 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] An AFP report states that U.S. ambassador in El Salvador, Deane Hinton, publicly criticized the excesses of the Christian Democratic-military junta forces against the civilian population and cautioned that U.S. support for the junta will depend on the efforts it makes to enforce respect for human rights.

If there is a problem that might move the U.S. Congress to suspend or seriously reduce aid to El Salvador, it is the issue of human rights, said the ambassador during a news conference he gave on the night of 11 February to a business organization in San Salvador.

Meanwhile, Dean Fischer, official spokesman of the U.S. State Department, backed these statements by saying: We share Hinton's concern over the situation of human rights in El Salvador.

U.S. Officer Implicated

PA142345 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1407 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Summary from poor reception] Lt Col (Harold W. Melander), the genocidal military attache at the Yankee embassy in our country, was punished by Reagan when it was proved that he headed a group of Yankee advisers that were caught red-handed carrying weapons. Lt Col (Harold W. Melander) has also been linked to the death squads. He is the same Yankee officer whose identification card was found in the pocket of (Jose Antonio Aguilera), a Salvadoran officer executed by our revolutionary forces. Radio Farabundo Marti reported that this Salvadoran officer had been executed on 25 January for his involvement with the death squads.

Circumstances have once again placed this Yankee genocidal colonel in our path. A photographer for a U.S. cable news network photographed him and and other Yankees carrying military weapons along with the troops of the genocidal junta. It is clear that the Yankee advisers operate with the troops that take part in the killings. This also indicates why Duarte believes U.S. newsmen to be his enemies. Our people repudiate the criminal Yankee advisers and the people's justice will continue to be dispensed to the enemies of our people.

Battalion Revolt Reported

PA150030 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1407 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Three soldiers were shot and 60 others were reassigned to other garrisons as a result of a revolt at a battalion of the [words indistinct] when it was learned that the soldiers planned to join our people's irrepressible democratic revolutionary movement.

This information was given to Radio Farabundo Marti by relatives of soldiers at the garrison who condemned the criminal measures taken by the puppets of imperialism.

FMLN Eastern Front Bulletin

PA151843 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 14 Feb 82

[War bulletin issued by the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, Usulutan sector -- read by announcer]

[Summary] "With revolutionary joy we report to our people and the world that our military units carried out operation 'Companero (Cornelio) and the Heroes of Morazan and El Aceituno,' which consisted of blowing up two bridges on 2 and 3 February between 1900 and 0200."

The first bridge was located in San Antonio canton on the road from El Triunfo on the border between San Miguel and Usulutan Departments. Our sappers blew up the bridge at 2300 and left banners and pamphlets denouncing the massacre of 21 peasants on 12 December in El Aceituno and 1,000 peasants in Morazan in December.

At the same time our companeros seized El Sitio canton and blew up the (Gaspar) bridge in (Salzuela), Usulutan Department. The militias gathered 300 peasants and held a rally and a small dance. Propaganda against the electoral farce was distributed.

"Through this activity, the eastern front reiterates its determination to undertake every action to guarantee a significant advance in our liberation war. Long live Companero (Cornelio), the heroes of Morazan and El Aceituno. Long live revolutionary (?operations)! Long live the FMLN! United to fight to the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Commander (Leonardo Torres)

GUETEMALA

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF ON ELECTIONS, GUERRILLAS

PA122242 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The army chief of staff, Brig Gen Manuel Benedicto Lucas Garcia, has discarded in principle the establishment of a state of siege. It makes no sense to decree a state of siege, when the government wants to guarantee all constitutional rights. At this moment, a state of seige would only harm some 7 million Guatemalans who would have to suffer the consequences, just because some 40 bums are going around causing problems, Lucas Garcia said. He added that the people and the authorities know that the terrorists are a minority. They have a small group of activists who operate irregularly in some parts of the departments of El Quiche, Huehuetenango and Chimaltenango.

General Lucas Garcia said that military aides have talked to priests and to people who sympathize with the guerrillas. The aides have told them that if they really want to help the poor, the Indians and peasants, they should try to cooperate with the government. He also said that army intelligence has the clergymen that are collaborating with guerrillas under control. These clergymen, he added, belong to the Maryknoll Order and the Society of Jesus; some of them are Guatemalans. According to General Lucas Garcia, the army is going to ask the government to expel from the country all aliens, clergymen or others, whose ideas and way of life threaten the country.

General Lucas Garcia said that the unification of the subversive groups is a result of their defeat in rural areas. The so-called unification of the subversive groups is due to the setbacks they have suffered in the rural area. In view of this situation, the leaders of these groups have decided to come to the capital to make themselves known to the people thourgh acts of terrorism, General Lucas Garcia pointed out.

In the rural areas, the leaders, commanders or intellectuals of the subversive groups have left in charge the peasants who joined the guerrillas, but the fact is that these groups are nothing more than outlaws and bandits who are killing to obtain food and money, General Lucas Garcia asserted. Meanwhile, the army intercepted an arms shipment and a document with instructions for the guerrillas, especially for the local irregular forces, FIL, telling them to do what they can whenever they have a chance.

General Lucas Garcia admitted that it was very difficult to maintain a permanent watch on power installations in an effort to prevent subversive attacks. Finally, he said that the unification of the subversive groups can be interpreted as a definite failure of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army, EGP, which has completely deteriorated and is no longer the powerful organization it once was. Proof of this is the fact the arms are now being sent to the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization, ORPA, instead of the EGP, as in past.

MEXICO BORDER REINFORCEMENT TERMED 'SMOKESCREEN'

PA131540 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] High-ranking government officials who preferred not to be identified stated that Mexico's announcement on deploying troops at the Guatemalan border can only be a smoke-screen. The officials expressed a certain amount of skepticism regarding the truth behind the report that Mexican troops were to guard the border, because that country can hardly expect to be invaded by the Guatemalan Army. This announcement, the officials added, is really hiding something else.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS D'ESCOTO'S CHARGES

PA161829 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez denied today that former Somozist guardsmen are training on Guatemalan territory for an eventual attack on the Managua Sandinist government. "Guatemala does not offer itself for that kind of game," the minister said.

Thus, Minister Castillo Valdez rejected the claims voiced by his Nicaraguan colleague, Miguel d'Escoto, who said that former guardsmen for Anastasio Somoza were being trained in Guatemala for an invasion of Nicaragua. "We believe that the Nicaraguan people have the ability to develop within their own needs and projections," the Guatemalan foreign minister said.

In addition to rejecting the possibility that Guatemala was being used as a springboard by former Somozist guardsmen, Castillo Valdez noted that "Father Miguel d'Escoto and all other members of the present Nicaraguan Government know that Guatemala did not participate, either on their side or against them, in the events that have taken place in that country." The Guatemalan minister reiterated the government's position of "nonintervention in other countries' internal affairs" and noted that this is a principle that President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia defends.

NICARAGUA

OFFICIAL U.S. DELEGATION ENDS 10-HOUR VISIT

PA162127 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Clarence Long, U.S. Democratic representative from Maryland, and Powell Moore, deputy assistant to the president for legislative affairs, ended their 10-hour official visit to Nicaragua. The U.S. official delegation, which is visiting Central America, Mexico and Panama, met here with the president of the Central Bank, the ministers of industry and foreign trade and with the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Representative Long is one of the 30 Democratic U.S. congressmen, who recently took legal action to stop President Reagan from giving military aid to the Salvadoran junta headed by Jose Napoleon Duarte. This is the third U.S. delegation to visit Nicaragua in the past 10 days.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY BAND CAPTURED IN ZELAYA

PA162205 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A counterrevolutionary band that killed the mayor in El Tortuguero, in the southern zone of Zelaya Department, and held up the National Development Bank in the same town, was dismantled by the State Security Department. The band, headed by Juan Sequeira, is accused of committing a series of murders and robberies in this zone. The most daring and recent crime committed by the counterrevolutionary band was the slaying of (Noel Ortega Sevilla), mayor of El Tortuguero, and the robbery of 50,000 cordobas and several VZ rifles from the National Development Bank in this town.

According to the State Security Department this band was involved with the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces and the 15 September legion, whose main leaders are the Chamorro Rapacciolli brothers.

With Sequeira, who led the band, were also arrested (Francisco Gonzalez), (Juan Bello Porta), (Estanislao Borge), (Catalina Giron Martinez), (Santos Jarquin), (Natividad Calero), (Nidia Lima), (Santana Bello), (Joaquin Alvarado) and (Isabel Bello).

REBEL RADIO SAYS 15,000 IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

PA151326 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The human rights situation in Nicaragua is a disaster. We see this day after day; not only in the mountains, where thousands of peasant families suffer FSLN repressions; but in our cities as well, where there is an alarming increase in illegal searches at all hours of the night.

The communist military dictatorship has concentration camps on the Atlantic coast in the best of Hitler's style, where over 15,000 persons are kept prisoner. including women, children and old people. Genocide by the FSLN on the Atlantic coast is a daily occurrence.

Our radio station's monitoring service has received an interesting editorial published by a responsible newspaper in the free world. The editorial reports that 10,000 Miskitos have been forcibly transferred to concentration camps located in the interior of our country, specifically (Riscos de Oro) [words indistinct] by this editorial. The editorial says that the communist high echelons not only admit the existence of these concentration camps, but astoundingly, justify their existence.

Let us listen to this editorial repeated by Radio 15 September: Yesterday the WALL STREET JOURNAL again referred to what happens in Central America. According to an editorial yesterday entitled, "Human Rights in Nicaragua," it says that recently reports have circulated about problems between the Sandinist government and the Miskito Indians, who are a considerable part of the population in the remote northwestern part of the country. Now we know why there have been problems.

The Sandinist government has admitted that it has removed the Miskitos and taken them to camps in the interiors. The official Sandinist explanation is that the Miskitos have become a security problem. The Sandinists say that several anti-Sandinist [words indistinct], Somozist, North American and perhaps the Honduran Army have been stirring up the Miskito Indians to cause problems to the revolutionary government.

The Sandinists say that the instrument of all this unrest has been the Moravian church, which has worked with the Indians for several decades. Reverend Miguel d'Escoto says that the Moravians have been spreading the report that the Sandinists have been sent by the devil. The WALL STREET JOURNAL continues: The Indians have been hostile to the Sandinists from the beginning and we can say that they have become still more hostile to the Sandinist efforts to transfer them to concentration camps. The number of casualties or victims has not been revealed.

It is also a known fact that the Nicaraguans have many reasons to transfer the Miskitos, a fact made more credible when we note that these primitive peoples, living in inaccessible jungles, cannot present a security problem to the Sandinists. The FSLN has a greater interest in the region because Puerto Cabezas, a small town on the Atlantic coast, is the site of a Sandinist airbase which is being expanded to become an important base for the introduction of Soviet military [words indistinct] to Nicaragua.

Yesterday's WALL STREET JOURNAL editorial continues: It would be hard to find a better spot to build an airbase and [words indistinct] from the point of view of Soviet-Cuban strategy. Not only would it threaten Honduras but it would directly face Cuba at one of the key points separating the Gulf of Mexico and the Panama Canal. When the MIG's start flying from Puerto Cabezas and Cuba, the Caribbean will have become a smaller place for the U.S. Navy and the ships plying the routes to North American ports. With such large-scale plans for Puerto Cabezas it should not come as a surprise that the Sandinists do not want unfriendly people in the neighborhood.

PDRY PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN HAVANA FOR VISIT

FL162354 [Editorial report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2313 GMT on 16 February begins live coverage of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's arrival at Havana City's Jose Marti International Airport.

As coverage begins, the aircraft carrying the Yemeni president is seen landing. The announcer sets the scene by outlining some of the Yemeni president's accomplishments and biographic data. He reports that Cuban President Fidel Castro is at the air terminal waiting for the arrival of the distinguished guest.

The aircraft approaches the air terminal and stops in front of the main building, on whose facade hangs a large portrait of the Yemeni president with a welcoming sign. President Castro walks to the aircraft and waits at the foot of the ramp for his guest. At 2320 GMT, PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad steps out of the aircraft, walks down the ramp and embraces Castro. The rest of the high-level delegation follows the visitor.

At 2322 GMT, the Cuban Army band plays the Cuban and Yemeni national anthems as an artillery unit fires a 21-gun salute. Castro and his guest review the honor guard. Immediately after, the two walk to the receiving line, shaking hands with Cuban Government and party leaders as well as members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba. The Cuban and Yemeni presidents approach the people assembled on the tarmac and shake hands with some of them. The Cubans shout slogans such as "Long live the friendship between the Cuban and Yemeni people" and "Long live Ali and Fidel."

At 2334 GMT, the honor guard and army band pass in review before the two presidents. At 2337 GMT, the two leaders get into a limousine and depart the airport. Coverage ends at 2338 GMT and the camera returns to the studio.

FURTHER REPORT ON WFTU CONGRESS CLOSING SESSION

FL160228 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, today presided at the closing session of the 10th WFTU Congress, which has been holding working sessions since 10 February at Havana City's Palace of Conventions. During this session, the delegates approved the congress' 15 documents and the results of the voting for the next WFTU period were announced. [Begin recording] [Sandor Gaspar in Hungarian with consecutive Spanish translation] We want to announce to the congress that we have elected the WFTU General Council and bureau members and the directorate of the organization. Ibrahim Zakaria will announce the results of the election. I give the floor to Comrade Zakaria. [applause]

[Zakaria in English with consecutive Spanish translation] Comrades: In a closed session this afternoon, the congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions elected the General Council. This is composed of one titular member and one deputy member of each of the organizations affiliated to the WFTU through their affiliations with the Trade Unions Internationals, TUIS. [as received]

The General Council then met following the constitution of the WFTU to elect the president, the general secretary, the vice presidents, the members of the bureau and the secretariat. The General Council also elected the congress -- I am sorry -- elected the Financial Control Commission composed of five members under the leadership of Comrade (Gorgov). This commission comprises (Lamabris) from Cyprus, (Harry Veter) from the GDR, (Korlov) from the Soviet Union and (Chao) from Vietnam.

The General Council then elected unanimously Sandor Gaspar as president of the WFTU. [applause] It elected Ibrahim Zakaria as general secretary. [applause] The following comrades were elected vice presidents of the WFTU: Comrade Karel Hoffmann from Czechoslovakia, [applause] Comrade Roberto Veiga from Cuba, [applause] Comrade (Indra Gupta) from India, [applause] (Roman Lenguisso) from Benin, [applause] (Aliatar Habard) from Lebanon [applause] and Andreas A. Ziartides from Cyprus. [applause]

The General Council then proceeded to the election of the members of the bureau. The council decided that the former bureau should remain as it was with the addition of some new organizations. The national centers from Angola, The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Laos were added to the members of the bureau. [applause] [end recording]

Immediately afterward, WFTU President Sandor Gaspar expressed his gratitude to the Cuban Government and the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions for all the efforts made in hosting the congress in Havana. He said the fulfillment of the objectives outlined by the 10th congress was evident, and stated that the WFTU will continue to work in the basic task of guiding all workers affiliated to the organization.

Congress Issues Resolutions

FL162042 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Once all of the 10th WFTU Congress documents had been approved, Sandor Gaspar said that the planned objectives had been met and that all delegates had contributed effectively toward the success of the event.

The representatives of 269 million workers approved by an overwhelming majority the main WFTU congress document and examined the main problems affecting humanity and ways of dealing with them. The plenary session also approved a resolution regarding development in which it stresses that world economic matters, as anticipated in the United Nations, have made no progress due to the obstructionist and delaying tactics of the United States.

A resolution on peace and disarmament was approved which addresses the struggles for national liberation and against inflation and the protection of the workers' social interests. The document also proposes to adopt 1 September, the day World War II began, as the day of peace against the arms race.

Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU, presented Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and alternate member of the party Politburo, with the top proletariat organization's flag.

In the 6 days of working sessions, 159 speakers from 138 countries addressed the group. Fifteen resolutions which express solidarity with peoples' struggles were approved by unanimous vote. The resolutions also reflect the WFTU congress point of view on several topics, such as social tourism, the role of the trade unions, the work of the engineers, cadres and technicians and the 100th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birthday.

Among the documents approved there is an appeal to all the world's trade union workers [as heard] as well as a solidarity declaration for the defense of migrant workers. The WFTU delegates also approved a resolution of solidarity with the struggle of the workers and peoples of the Arab countries and with their main cause, Palestine.

The 10th WFTU Congress gave unanimous approval to the social security charter, which considers the right to work, (?security), vacations, education and training for the workers. The document contains points of view regarding social legislation for the protection of children, youths, women, housing, culture, rest and sports.

Another of the documents approved by the grand WFTU event dealt with the transnational companies, the social group, the role of the trade union and a new international economic order. Regarding the transnational companies, the text of the document affirms that they are the means for the greatest exploitation in capitalist societies and the main cause of their crises. Their activities cause the constant degradation of living and working conditions for the working masses.

The 10th WFTU Congress approved a resolution of solidarity with the workers and people of Cuba which expresses that the 269 million workers represented by the congress support Cuba. The document demands that the U.S. Government cease its blackmail, pressures and threats against the territory of Cuba. The congress also approved a condemnation of Yankee intervention in El Salvador as well as solidarity documents with Angola, the peoples of Southeast Asia, Korea, South Africa and Namibia. Another resolution expresses solidarity with the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, reiterating its support of Nicaragua and Grenada, and condemns the dictatorships of Haiti, Bolivia and Paraguay.

CASTRO ISSUES STATEMENT AS NONALIGNED PRESIDENT

FL161305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1111 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] A statement issued during the past few hours by the president of the Nonaligned Movement, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro warns about the imminent possibility of a wide-scale Israeli aggression against the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. The statement says that Israel is concentrating powerful war equipment and many troops along the border with Lebanon and is waging an intense propaganda campaign trying to justify beforehand the military action it is preparing.

The statement of the Nonaligned Movement president warns that the objectives of the Israeli aggression are evident. Israel and the imperialists that support it have not been able to destroy the will to fight of the Palestinian people who rise as a formidable obstacle before any maneuver intended to frustrate the Arab peoples' interests, the statement says.

The statement of the Nonaligned Movement president says that for Israel it is absolutely essential to massacre the Palestinian people and destroy the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization]. The statement adds that the Israeli's believe that the opportune time has arrived and have the strategic support of the United States. A wide-scale attack against the Palestinians in Lebanon, besides being a new criminal and genocidal step is also a new threat to peace and the security of the area and of the whole world, the statement of the Nonaligned Movement president stresses.

The statement issued in Havana within the past few hours expresses solidarity with the PLO and condemns the imminent Israeli military aggression against the Palestinian refugees in the south of Lebanon. The statement of the Nonaligned Movement president also criticizes Israel's military intentions and asks that the movement's member-countries give their resolute support to the PLO. It is necessary for us all to offer the moral and political weight of our voices and actions to prevent the United States and Israel from trying to complete the destruction of the Palestinian people, the statements adds. The statement issued by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro says that a new way in the Middle East will lead to a conflict of unforeseen proportions.

The nonaligned countries will hold consultations immediately to undertake diplomatic actions at the United Nations and other forums to help stop the imminent Israeli aggression against the south of Lebanon, the statement of the Nonaligned Movement's president says.

CASTRO RECEIVES PEACE COUNCIL PRESIDENT CHANDRA

FL161425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1115 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, has received Romesh Chandra, WPC president who is in Cuba on the occasion of the 10th WFTU Congress. The meeting was held in a very cordial atmosphere. They discussed issues related to the peace movement and other current international topics.

MONTANE OROPESA MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN DELEGATION

FL161458 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the party Central Committee's Secretariat, has met with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo and Secretariat, who leads his party's delegation visiting our country for an exchange of information.

In the meeting, which took place in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, they were able to appreciate the excellent state of bilateral relations between the two parties and discussed several matters regarding the current international situation. Jeno Jakus, Hungary's ambassador to Cuba, the rest of the Hungarian delegation; Rafael Polanco, first deputy chief of the Central Committee's general department of foreign relations, and other officials of that department, also participated in the meeting.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

FL161420 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers has received the Japanese delegation which is attending the sixth Japan-Cuba economic conference, chaired respectively by R. Kawai, president of Komatsu Ltd, and Ricardo Cabrizas, Cuban foreign trade minister. During the cordial meeting, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez reported on the economic situation of our country and the prospects for economic cooperation between Japan and Cuba. Mr Kawai gave a speech expressing gratitude for the welcome and for the work done for the conference, as well as for the reports received from the Cubans. Over 20 representatives of the different financial, commercial and industrial Japanese firms and representatives of the International Trade and Industry Ministry and of the Foreign Affairs Ministry of Japan also made speeches.

The sixth Japan-Cuba economic conference began yesterday in Havana with speeches by the heads of the delegations of the two countries. In the hall where the conference is meeting there is a photo exhibit of some of the main industrial objectives achieved by Cuba and Japan (?in the past few) years.

FELAP COUNCIL MEETING PREPARES FOR CONGRESS

FL131940 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] The working sessions of the Executive Council of the Latin American Federation of Journalists [FELAP] in preparation for the organization's third congress this year have begun in our capital. The opening ceremony, which was held at the main offices of the Union of Cuban Journalists, UPEC, was chaired by Jorge Enrqiue Mendoza, member of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee and director of the daily GRANMA; Victor Manuel Gonzalez, deputy chief of the PCC Central Committee revolutionary orientation department; and Eleazar Diaz, president of the FELAP.

UPEC Secretary General Ernesto Vera welcomed the members of the Executive Council meeting in our country. He stated that the FELAP had been founded in 1976, a product of the efforts and yearnings of Latin American and Caribbean journalists, and expresses the democratic and anti-imperialist consciousness of the peoples and journalists of this part of the world.

Council Concludes Meeting

FL151445 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1257 GMT 15 Feb 82

[Text] The Executive Council of the Latin American Federation of Journalists (FELAP), which has been meeting in Havana, has agreed to hold the organization's third congress in Panama from 24 to 27 July. During the council's last day of meetings, it approved a final resolution, the Latin American program for the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simon Bolivar, and a committee of organization presided over by Eleazar Ziaz Rangel. The third FELAP congress will discuss new guidelines in the struggle to report the truth and an agenda dealing with the situation of journalists in the area of Latin America.

The FELAP Executive Council highly valued 1 April, a historic date when the police activities and the U.S. administration will end in the zone bordering the Panama Canal.

FELAP President's Statement

FL161650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1513 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] Eleazar Diaz Rangel, president of the Latin American Federation of Journalists, FELAP, has said in Havana that there is no area more dangerous to work as a journalist than Guatemala and El Salvador. He said: This is the reason why the basic work of the FELAP in the past few years has been to develop extensive solidarity with the struggle of the two countries. Regarding this, he mentioned the mobilizations in many Latin American countries and the recent protest strike over the assassination of a Mexican journalist and of a Salvadoran one by the Christian Democratic-military junta of El Salvador. The FELAP leader added that the organization is attentive to any arrest of a journalist or the kidnapping of colleagues in order to carry out immediately campaigns to save their lives.

Eleazar Diaz Rangel, president of FELAP, criticized in Havana President Ronald Reagan's threats against El Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba and Grenada. He added that denunciations against Reagan's bellicose policy and against the continent's fascist dictatorship and the struggle for detente in Central America and the Caribbean are preparatory tasks for the next FELAP congress.

Diaz Rangel said that Panama had been chosen as the site for the congress because it is in the center of the area of greater political attentions and also because it is a country suffering the presence of U.S. troops. He added that the state and problems of the area will be extensively discussed at the forum, and there will be a great repercussion over the situation of Central America and the Caribbean in particular.

'ARAFAT SENDS SUPPORT MESSAGE TO CASTRO

FL161400 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, has sent a message to the president of the Nonaligned Movement, Fidel Castro, regarding Israel's preparations for war in south Lebanon. According to the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, the note to Cuba's president was delivered to the Cuban ambassador in Beirut, Jacinto Vasquez de la Garza.

GRENADA

NJM CRITICIZES CANCELLATION OF SOCIALIST MEETING

FL162121 Bridgetown CANA in English 2039 GMT 16 Feb 82

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 16 Feb (CANA) -- Grenada's ruling New Jewel Movement [NJM] has expressed regret at the cancellation over an ideological wrangle of a meeting of Socialist International (SI) which was scheduled to take place in Caracas, Venezuela, next week. The meeting was called off indefinitely following a split in the ranks of the organisation over an invitation issued to revolutionary Nicaragua's ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front to attend the February 24-25 conference.

The National Liberation Party of Costa Rica and Venezuela's main opposition party, Accion Democratica (AD), which was to host the meeting, reportedly objected to Nicaragua's participation in the meeting since the Central American state was to be a major talking point at the conference. Differences have emerged within SI over whether it should continue support for the Nicaraguan revolution which some members feel had moved too far to the left. SI groups more than 50 socialist and social democratic parties from across the globe.

Former Jamaica Prime Minister Michael Manley, who is one of the vice-presidents of the organisation, said the cancellation of the meeting was an example of subservience and a bowing to U.S. pressure. He considered it a great disservice to the Nicaraguan people.

The NJM, which seized power here in a March 13, 1979 coup, described the cancellation of the meeting as "sad news" and said it regretted that, as a member of the organisation, it had not been consulted on the decision. An NJM statement said it was a tragedy that some SI members did not see fit to extend a hand of friendship to "the heroic and struggling people of Nicaragua who are being subjected to open threats of invasion as well as economic and propaganda destabilisation."

It accused the United States, which is not a member of the organisation, of exerting pressure on SI members to bar Nicaragua from the conference and said this "improper and disgusting power politics should be resolutely opposed without concession or compromise. The NJM noted that Socialist International had a record as a positive force for peace and for supporting national liberation struggle and said it was looking forward for a full explanation on the cancellation of the meeting. It also said an opportunity should be provided for discussions on the situation, with a view to the speedy convening of the meeting.

BRIEFS

PROPERTY TAXES -- At least 50 percent of property owners in Grenada will not have to pay any taxes on their property following the evaluation census to decide on property taxes. This was revealed today by (Isend) McBarnette, the evaluation officer in the Ministry of Planning. Sister McBarnette noted that all persons whose properties are valued under 15,000 dollars will be exempted from any taxes whatever. She added that another 60 [as heard] percent will have to pay less than 1/2 percent of the value of their property while big commercial property owners will pay taxes of 1 percent of the worth of their property. [St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 5 Feb 82 FL]

NICARAGUA'S TINOCO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

FL161715 Bridgetown CANA in English 1625 GMT 16 Feb 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 16 Feb (CANA) -- Nicaragua's Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco said last night that his country wanted dialogue with the United States to discuss their differences. "We want frank and clear discussions with the United States," he told a press conference here after he and a four-man delegation had a weekend of talks with former Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp, Army Commander Deysi Bouterse and other military leaders. Though the Suriname Government was dismissed recently, the ministers are still carrying out their functions, but have no political authority.

Mr Tinoco said that Nicaragua recognised the United States as a fact of life in the hemisphere -- a big country. Nicaragua was a small nation seeking self-determination, respect for its sovereignty and to construct its own social and economic system, and it wished to discuss those matters with the United States, he said.

He pointed out that since the Reagan administration came to office, his government had been attempting to have discussions, but with very little success. He denied charges by the United States that his country was "gun-running" to the leftist opposition group in El Salvador. "The accusations are used by the United States to justify their supply of arms to the military junta in El Salvador," he said.

He continued: "We do not supply El Salvador with arms, but we give political and moral support for their self-determination in the same way other countries do," he added.

According to Mr Tinoco, Nicaragua was faced with both military and economic aggression from the United States. He said the military threat was indicated in the support the United States was giving to counter-revolutionary forces on and in neighbouring Honduras, and the economic threat was reflected in the United States efforts to block loans for his country from the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank.

He was critical of the recent formation of a three-country bloc by Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador, and said it was a United States ploy to place the countries of Central America into little compartments. Mr Tinoco said that elections were carded for Nicaragua in 1984 and that already the process for such was underway.

At present a census of the population was taking place, while consideration was being given for the preparation of laws outlining the rights and duties of political parties. The process will get fully underway during 1984, he added.

About his visit to Suriname, Mr Tinoco said it was part of his government's policy to diversify its international relations. He restated that his government intended establishing an embassy in the English-speaking Caribbean (first announced a week ago in Barbados) which would also serve Suriname. (The country in which to locate the embassy had not yet been identified he told the news conference.)

On the Caribbean Basin initiative [at] (the U.S.-proposed aid-trade-investment-cooperation plan), he said that seven countries of Central America -- Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Belize, Guatemala and Panama had been meeting to decide on a line of action on the CBI, but suddenly there came the three country bloc formation.

The Nicaraguan deputy minister said formation of the bloc was the price those countries had to pay for CBI aid. The foreign ministers of the U.S., Canada, Mexico and Venezuela met in the Bahamas last July 11 and agreed that the four countries should participate in the CBI. A firm plan has not yet emerged.